

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31. 1742.

Received a Mail from France, and Two from Flanders.

Constantinople, Nov. 12.

HE Grand Vizir has declared to the Ministers of the Casaria and of the Queen of Hungary, that both their Courts may rely on the sincere Intention of his Sublime Highness, to maintain his Treaties with them with the utmost Fidelity. The Politicians are at a Loss for the Reason of this solemn Declaration; but as it is known that this is in such a Manner without cogent Motives doubted but they will very soon appear. A lately returned from France, speaks in terms of the Honours paid him by the Court, and of the extraordinary Marks of Respect by the Cardinal Minister, that his Sublime Highness manifest his sincere Affection for, and close with that most Christian Court, has directed to be made in all the Turkish Harbours in that the French should be considered for the most favour'd Nation, and should pay lower any other, pursuant to a new Tariff, which is published.

Dec. 14. The Day before Yesterday her Majesty was solemnly interr'd. The Ceremony was with the utmost Magnificence. The Archbishop pronounced the Funeral Oration; he read from the First of the Epistle to the Romans to her late Majesty's Decease. There were during the Ceremony 512 Half-minute Guns. Her Majesty's Treasurer, the Sieur Witterin, threw a prodigious Quantity of Medals, and Value of a Crown, having on one Side a Bust, with the simple Inscription of her late Majesty, and on the other a Star, with the words *Eleonora*. In the Exergue, Nat. 13 Jan. 1742. Our Warlike Preparations with inexpressible Ardour, and we begin a new Election, in which the English Ministers seem very warmly to interest

Dec. 5. On Wednesday last the Prince of Melfi the King's Presence, as a Grandee of Spain of Rank. On Sunday last the Duke de Gravina Orator for Rome. As that Nobleman has had lately differences with the King and his principal Ministers, he is intrusted with a mission of Importance.

Dec. 15. In the Night between the 9th and 10th was felt at Sienna a very brisk Shock of an Earthquake, which however was not attended with any Consequences. We begin again to apprehend an Invasion from the Spaniards, and therefore new Precautions are taken by our Regency. According to some Letters from the Duke de Montemar has received Orders to repair immediately to the Army of Don

Dec. 19. Yesterday his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand here from the Army, and this Morning the Compliments of all the foreign Ministers of Distinction in this City. Baron Trenck of this City with his Croats for Slavonia, where he is to recruit his Corps against the next Campaign. That our Bombardment of Braunau has done great Damage to the Enemy, by ruining their best Magazine, and destroying their Paper Manufactory.

Dec. 20. Yesterday in the Afternoon arrived from Dresden, with Advice that M. Desai received a Letter from M. Bellisle, dated the 18th, wherein he inform'd him, that he intended to quit Dresden about 11 o'Clock, with 10,000 Foot, and a considerable Train of Artillery, and that he intended to march to the 18th he receiv'd another Courier from the Marshal, with Advice, that he had very happily finished his Project, and that he was then 7 Leagues from the Place, in which Place he had left a Garrison of 1,500 Men, under the Command of the Count de Baviere, who was to remain there for three Months. His Excellency took Advantage of this Opportunity, when Prince Lobkowitz on the other Side the Moldau, and had been obliged to break his Bridges on account of the Ice; but that Prince, on the first News of his Flight, had pursued him, and having surrounded a thousand French Foot, had obliged them to surrender Prisoners of

Extrait from the Paris Almanac.

Paris, Jan. 5. There arrived here last Week a Courier from Prague, with Advice, That on the Night of the 16th M. Belleisle march'd out of that City with 11,000 Foot and 3,000 Horse, a good Train of Artillery, with Ammunition, Provisions, and Forage for 12 Days, having left in the Place 2,000 Sick, and a Garrison of 1,800 Men under the Command of the Marquis de la Farre. The same Courier informs us, that the Marshal had carried with him 30 of the principal People of the City as Hostages; and that at the Time he left the Army, his Excellency had made two Days March without meeting with any considerable Difficulty, and in his Route had made Prisoners of War 800 Pandours, in one of the Austrian advanced Posts.

This seems to be the Second Edition of the Frankfort Relation, with Additions and Alterations calculated for the Use of the Citizens of Paris.

We see here several Letters from Egra, which say, that Marshal Belleisle was expected there on the 6th or 7th instant, provided he met with no Interruption in his March.

The Officers of the Guards have drawn Lots for the Command of the 25 Men in a Company, who are to remain here when the rest take the Field.

The Captains are, Mr. Vatan, the Chevaliers de Grille, de Courtaumer, and the Count d'Artee; the Lieutenants are, Messieurs d'Absonville, Mathan, Champagne, and the Chevalier de Marlonnay; the Second Lieutenants are, Messieurs de Mefcarany, Kergorlai, Dannemarte, de Mogay and Dalbertter, &c.

The King has given Orders for remounting the Cavalry, and for providing Horses for the Troops of Augmentation, and they are to be all ready by the First of February.

By a private Letter from Burgundy we are inform'd, that a certain Monk of the Monastery of Lare, was lately gone off with all the Money of the Society, and had carried with him a young Woman in a Post-Chaise belonging to the Monastery.

## HOME PORTS.

Dover, Dec. 29. Wind S. W. Arrived the *Sufannah* and *Catherine*, Guthrie, from Santa Cruz for Amsterdam; and the *Happy Greve*, Chapman, from Lisbon.

Deal, Dec. 29. Wind S. W. Arrived his Majesty's Ship *Medway*; the *Saudades*, Blackabee, the *Pretty Patsey*, Blake, the *Swallow*, Hutcheson, and the *Surprize*, Hunt, all from Lisbon; the *Thames*, Marchant, from Smyrna; the *Pretty Patsey*, Staples, from Barbados; the *Constantine*, Elves, from Philadelphia. Put back the *Montague*, Freeman, for East-India; the *Henrietta*, Hood, for Gibraltar. Remain his Majesty's Ships *Dover*, *Medway*, *Lynn*, *Lyme*, *Greyhound*, and *Serpent* Bomb, with the Outward-bound Ships.

Gravesend, Dec. 29. Pass'd by the *Minerva*, Clode, from Carolina; the *Catherine*, Eggleston, from Nevis; the *Friendship*, Penny, from Barbados; the *Peter* and *Philip*, North, the *Warrington*, Adams, and the *Polly*, West, all from Maryland.

## L O N D O N.

According to private Letters from Genoa, an Officer with certain Dispatches from Admiral Matthews, was set out for Naples with Instructions as was supposed in relation to the Neutrality.

The Bishop of Grenoble, at the Request of the Nobility, Clergy, and Commons of Dauphine, is set out for Paris, in order to represent to the French King the heavy Distress of that Province, by the long Stay of the Spanish Troops.

All the Letters from Saxony by the last Dutch Mail say positively, that the French under Marshal Belleisle were march'd for Bavaria; whereas all the Accounts by the French Mail affirm he is marching to Egra.

On the 21st Instant, a Spanish Privateer which had been in Mardyke Harbour for four Months past, sailed from thence; and on the 24th, his Majesty's Sloop the *Serpent*, commanded by Capt. Horne, being about four Leagues S. S. W. of Cunnegness, got sight of her. The Privateer bore down upon the *Serpent* till she found her Mistake, and then stood away for Boulogne with all the Sail she could make. Capt. Horne followed her, but lost Sight of her in the Night; but keeping along the French Shore, he got sight of her again the next Morning, and continued his Chase, she being then to the Eastward of him. Soon after, his Majesty's Ship the *Lyme* was seen to the Eastward of the Privateer, giving her Chase also. Upon which the Privateer run ashore between Calais Cliffs and Blackness. The *Serpent* anchor'd

as near her as the Depth of Water would permit, and fired at her, in order to destroy her; and both the *Serpent's* and *Lyme's* Boats were sent in to attack her; but she kept so hot a Fire, that the Boats could do nothing. The *Serpent* continued firing at her all the next Day, till dark, and then left her, having shot away her Topmast, tore all her Rigging to Pieces, and so much damaged her Hull, that she is rendered incapable of getting off for some time, if she is ever able to get off at all.

The *Success*, Redmond, from Cork to Madeira, is lost on the Coast of Portugal.

The *Dolphin*, Shale, from Yarmouth to the Streights, is lost near Cadiz.

The *Ebenzer*, Hatton, from London to Lisbon, is lost on the Coast of Portugal.

The *Agadier*, Dobson, from London, arrived at Santa Cruz in 19 Days.

John Waite late Cashier of the Bank, for apprehending of whom that Corporation have promised a Reward of Five hundred Pounds, has been seized at Dublin, and is there in Custody.

On Sunday last a young Fellow, under Pretence of Courtship, came to see a Servant Maid at a House in Lawrence Pountney Lane, and brought another Man with him; and after her Mistress was a-bed, he, by Promise of Marriage, prevailed so far as to lie with her that Night; but not knowing what to do with his Friend, it being then very late, it was agreed to let him sit up by the Kitchen Fire; and whilst they were a-bed, he broke open a Bureau that stood in the Kitchen, and took out of it eleven Guineas. The next Morning early they both took their Leaves of the Girl, promising to see her again in two or three Days; but the next Day somebody coming for Money to her Mistress, and she finding her Bureau broke open, and the Money gone, sent for a Constable, and had her Maid before the Lord-Mayor, who committed her to the Compter, and Warrants are issued for apprehending the two Fellows.

On Wednesday Night last died at his Lodgings in St. Margaret's Lane, Westminster, Abraham Ball, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Exchequer in the Office of Paymasters of the Interest due on Exchequer Bills. The Place is in the Gift of the Right Hon. the Lord Walpole, Auditor of the Exchequer.

Yesterday Morning Mr. John Potts, an eminent Oilman in Gracechurch-street, was married at Beckenham in Kent to Miss Monro, Daughter of Dr. Monro, an agreeable young Lady with a handsome Fortune; and soon after, they set out for the Doctor's Seat at Croydon in Surry, to celebrate their Nuptials.

Yesterday died Mrs. Vickers, Wife of Mr. Vickers an eminent Wine Merchant in Bishopsgate-street.

The same Day five Soldiers who had been guilty of divers Misdemeanours, received 100 Lashes each on the Parade in St. James's Park.

The same Evening, the Corpse of Mr. Thompson, (who was Yeoman of the Scullery, Lamp Lighter, and Purveyor of the Green Grocery, to his Majesty; also, Stationer to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and to their Royal Highnesses the Princesses) who was lately unfortunately killed by being overturned in his Chaise near Windsor, was interred in a decent Manner in St. James's Church.

Last Night the Corpse of Mr. Davenant, Son of Col. Davenant Clerk of the Spicery to his Majesty, was interred in great Funeral Pomp in the Church of St. Martin in the Fields.

The Wardmote Jury for the City and Liberty of Westminster have, out of their Collections, which amounted to upwards of 200l. made within the said City and Liberty, according to annual Custom, discharged the several Prisoners confined for Debt within the Gatehouse, by paying their Debts and Prison-Fees. And the said Jury are now proceeding in the Distribution of the Remainder of their Collections to poor Housekeepers and other necessitous Persons within the said City and Liberties.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	01 01	02 29

Bank Stock, 143 3-4ths. India, 179 1-half. South Sea, 111 3-4ths. Old Annuity, 114 1-8th. New ditto, 114 3-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuities, 101 3-4ths to 102. Seven per Cent. Loan, 111 to 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto, 76 1-4th. Royal Assurance, Books shut. London Assurance, 11 5-8ths. India Bonds, 41 10s. to 8s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 31 15s. 10d. Salt Tallow, 101 1-4th. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 98. Million Bank, 116. Equivalent, 112.



ROPOSALS for Printing, by Subscription, The Two First Volumes of *BIBLIOTHECA HARLEIANA*: Or, A Catalogue of the Library of the late Earl of Oxford. Purchased by Thomas Osborne, Bookseller, in Gray's-Inn.

CONDITIONS. Each Volume will contain Thirty Sheets, at least, in *Octavo*, on a fine Paper, and new Letter. The Price, to Subscribers, will be Ten Shillings to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, and the rest on the Delivery of the Two Volumes. The Two Volumes will be delivered some time in February next. The first of an early Recess of the Parliament has made it necessary to change our first Design, with regard to the Commencement of the Sale, which may be made much sooner than May. Of the particular Day, which cannot yet be fixed, timely Notice will be given in the Public Papers. The Sale will be at the late Earl of Oxford's Library at *Mary-le-bon*.

An Account of the *Harleian* Library.

**T**O solicit a Subscription for a Catalogue of Books exposed to Sale, is an Attempt for which some Apology cannot but be necessary; for Few would willingly contribute to the Expence of Volumes, by which neither Instruction nor Entertainment could be afforded, from which only the Bookseller could expect Advantage, and of which the only Use must cease, at the Dispersion of the Library.

Nor could the Reasonableness of an universal Rejection of our Proposal be denied, if this Catalogue were to be compiled with no other View, than that of promoting the Sale of the Books which it enumerates, and drawn up with that Inaccuracy and Confusion which may be found in those that are daily published.

But our Design, like our Proposal, is uncommon, and to be prosecuted at a very uncommon Expence, it being intended, that the Books shall be distributed into their distinct Classes, and every Class ranged with some Regard to the Age of the Writers; that every Book shall be accurately described; that the Peculiarities of Editions shall be remarked, and Observations from the Authors of Literary History occasionally interperfed, that, by this Catalogue, we may inform Posterity of the Excellence and Value of this great Collection, and promote the Knowledge of scarce Books, and elegant Editions. For this Purpose, Men of Letters are engaged, who cannot even be supplied with Amanuenses, but at an Expence above that of a common Catalogue.

To shew that this Collection deserves a particular Degree of Regard from the Learned and the Studious, that it exceeds any Library that was ever yet offered to public Sale, in the Value as well as Number of the Volumes which it contains, and that therefore this Catalogue will not be of less Use to Men of Letters, than those of the *Tibullian*, *Heinsian*, or *Barbrynian* Libraries, it may not be improper to exhibit a general Account of the different Classes, as they are naturally divided by the several Sciences.

By this Method we can indeed exhibit only a general Idea, at once, magnificent and confused; an Idea of the Writings of many Nations, collected from distant Parts of the World, discovered sometimes by Chance, and sometimes by Curiosity, amidst the Rubbish of forsaken Monasteries, and the Repositories of ancient Families, and brought hither from every Part, as to the universal Repository of Learning.

It will be no unpleasing Effect of this Account, if those, that shall happen to peruse it, should be inclined by it to reflect on the Character of the late Proprietors, and to pay some Tribute of Veneration to their Ardor for Literature, to that generous and exalted Curiosity which they gratified with incessant Searches, and immense Expence, and to which they dedicated that Time, and that Superfluity of Fortune, which many others of their Rank employ in the Pursuit of contemptible Amusements, or the Gratification of guilty Passions. And, surely, every Man, who considers Learning as ornamental and advantageous to the Community, must allow them the Honour of public Benefactors, who have introduced amongst us Authors not hitherto well known, and added to the Literary Treasures of their Native Country.

That our Catalogue will excite any other Man to emulate the Collectors of this Library, to prefer Books and Manuscripts to Equipage and Luxury, and to forsake Noise and Diversion for the Conversation of the Learned, and the Satisfaction of extensive Knowledge, we are very far from presuming to hope; but shall make no Scruple to assert, that, if any Man should happen to be seized with such laudable Ambition, he may find in this Catalogue Hints and Informations which are not easily to be met with; he will discover, that the boasted *Bodleian* Library is very far from a perfect Model, and that even the learned *Fabricius* cannot completely instruct him in the early Editions of the Classic Writers.

But the Collectors of Libraries cannot be numerous, and, therefore, Catalogues could not very properly be recommended to the Public, if they had not a more general and frequent Use, an Use which every Student has experienced, or neglected to his Loss. By the means of Catalogues only can it be known, what has been written on every Part of Learning, and the Hazard avoided of encountering Difficulties which have already been cleared, discussing Questions which have already been decided, and digging in Mines of Literature which former Ages have exhausted.

How often this has been the Fate of Students, every Man of Letters can declare; and, perhaps, there are very few who have not sometimes valued as new Discoveries, made by themselves, those Observations, which have long since been published, and of which the World therefore will refuse them the Praise: Nor can that Refusal be censured as any enormous Violation of Justice; for, why should they not forfeit by their Ignorance, what they might claim by their Sagacity?

To illustrate this Remark by the Mention of obscure Names, would not much confirm it; and to vilify for this Purpose the Memory of Men truly great, would be to deny them the Reverence which they may justly claim from those whom their Writings have instructed. May the Shade at least of one great English Critic rest without Disturbance, and may no Man presume to insult his Memory, who wants his Learning, his Reason, or his Wit!

From the vexatious Disappointment of meeting Reproach, where Praise is expected, every Man will certainly desire to be secured; and therefore that Book will have some Claim to his Regard, from which he may receive Informations of the Labours of his Predecessors, such as a Catalogue of the *Harleian* Library will copiously afford him.

Nor is the Use of Catalogues of less Importance to those whom Curiosity has engaged in the Study of Literary History, and who think the intellectual Revolutions of the World more worthy of their Attention, than the Ravages of Tyrants, the Desolation of Kingdoms, the Rout of Armies, and the Fall of Empires. Those who are pleased with observing the first Birth of new Opinions, their Struggles against Opposition, their silent Progress under Persecution, their general Reception, and their gradual Decline, or sudden Extinction; those that amuse themselves with remarking the different Periods of human Knowledge, and observe how Darkness and Light succeed each other, by what Accident the most gloomy Nights of Ignorance have given Way to the Dawn of Science, and how Learning has languished and decayed for want

of Patronage and Regard, or been overborne by the Prevalence of fashionable Ignorance, or lost amidst the Tumults of Invasion, and the Storms of Violence; all those, who desire any Knowledge, of the Literary Transactions of past Ages, may find in Catalogues, like this, at least, such an Account as is given by Annalists and Chronologists of Civil History.

How the Knowledge of the Sacred Writings has been diffused, will be observed from the Catalogue of the various Editions of the Bible, from the first Impression by *Fist*, in 1462, to the present Time; in which will be contained the Polyglot Editions of *Spain*, *France*, and *England*, those of the Original *Hebrew*, the *Greek Septuagint*, and the *Latin Vulgate*, with the Versions which are now used in the remotest Parts of *Europe*, in the Country of the *Grifons*, in *Lithuania*, *Bohemia*, *Finland*, and *Iceland*.

With regard to the Attempts of the same Kind made in our own Country, there are few whose Expectations will not be exceeded by the Number of English Bibles, of which not one is forgotten, whether valuable for the Pomp and Beauty of the Impression, or for the Notes with which the Text is accompanied, or for any Controversy or Persecution that it produced, or for the Peculiarity of any single Passage. With the same Care have the various Editions of the Book of Common Prayer been selected, from which all the Alterations which have been made in it may be easily remarked.

Amongst a great Number of *Roman* Missals and Breviaries, remarkable for the Beauty of their Cuts and Illuminations, will be found the *Misericord* Missal and Breviary, that raised such Commotions in the Kingdom of *Spain*.

The Controversial Treatises written in *England*, about the Time of the Reformation, have been diligently collected, with a Multitude of remarkable Tracts, single Sermons, and small Treatises, which, however worthy to be preserved, are perhaps to be found in no other Place.

The Regard which was always paid, by the Collectors of this Library, to that remarkable Period of Time, in which the Art of Printing was invented, determined them to accumulate the ancient Impressions of the Fathers of the Church; to which the later Editions are added, lest Antiquity should have seemed more worthy of Esteem than Accuracy.

History has been considered with the Regard due to that Study by which the Manners are most easily formed, and from which the most efficacious Instruction is received; nor will the most extensive Curiosity fail of Gratification in this Library, from which no Writers have been excluded, that relate either the Religious or Civil Affairs of any Nation.

Not only those Authors of Ecclesiastical History have been procured, that treat of the State of Religion in general, or deliver Accounts of Sects or Nations, but those likewise who have confined themselves to particular Orders of Men in every Church, who have related the Original, and the Rules, of every Society, or recounted the Lives of its Founder and its Members; those who have deduced in every Country the Succession of Bishops, and those who have employed their Abilities in celebrating the Piety of particular Saints, or Martyrs, or Monks, or Nuns.

The Civil History of all Nations has been amassed together, nor is it easy to determine, which has been thought most worthy of Curiosity.

Of *France*, not only the general Histories, and ancient Chronicles, the Accounts of celebrated Reigns, and Narratives of remarkable Events, but even the Memorials of single Families, the Lives of private Men, the Antiquities of particular Cities, Churches, and Monasteries, the Topography of Provinces, and the Accounts of Laws, Customs, and Prescriptions, are here to be found.

The several States of *Italy* have, in this Treasury, their particular Historians, whose Accounts are, perhaps, generally more exact by being less extensive, and more interesting by being more particular.

Nor has less Regard been paid to the different Nations of the *Germanic* Empire, of which, neither the *Bohemians*, nor *Hungarians*, nor *Austrians*, nor *Bavarians*, have been neglected; nor have their Antiquities, however generally disregarded, been less studiously searched, than their present State.

The Northern Nations have supplied this Collection, not only with History, but Poetry, with *Gothic* Antiquities, and *Runic* Inscriptions; which at least have this Claim to Veneration, above the Remains of the *Roman* Magnificence, that they are the Works of those Heroes, by whom the *Roman* Empire was destroyed, and which may plead, at least in this Nation, that they ought not to be neglected by those that owe to the Men, whose Memories they preserve, their Constitution, their Properties, and their Liberties.

The Curiosity of these Collectors extended equally to all Parts of the World; nor did they forget to add to the Northern the Southern Writers, or to adorn their Collection with Chronicles of *Spain*, and the Conquest of *Mexico*.

Even of those Nations with which we have less Intercourse, whose Customs are less accurately known, and whose History is less distinctly recounted, there are in this Library repositied such Accounts, as the *Europeans* have been hitherto able to obtain; nor are the *Mogul*, the *Tartar*, the *Turk*, and the *Saracen*, without their Historians.

That Persons so inquisitive, with regard to the Transactions of other Nations, should inquire yet more ardently after the History of their own, may be naturally expected; and, indeed, this Part of the Library is no common Instance of Diligence and Accuracy. Here are to be found with the ancient Chronicles, and larger Histories of *Britain*, the Narratives of single Reigns, and the Accounts of remarkable Revolutions, the topographical Histories of Counties, the Pedigrees of Families, the Antiquities of Churches and Cities, the Proceedings of Parliaments, the Records of Monasteries, and the Lives of particular Men, whether eminent in the Church or the State, or remarkable in private Life; whether exemplary for their Virtues, or detestable for their Crimes; whether persecuted for Religion, or executed for Rebellion.

That memorable Period of the English History, which begins with the Reign of King *Charles* the First, and ends with the Restoration, will almost furnish a Library alone, such is the Number of Volumes, Pamphlets, and Papers, which were published by either Party, and such is the Care with which they have been preserved.

Nor is History without the necessary Proprietors and Delinicators of Geography and Chronology; of Geography, this last Delinicator has been procured, and *Perry*, by which the whole Authors who searched the Records of Time, and the Periods of History.

With the Historians and Geographers, may be added the Writers of Voyages and Travels, which may be said to be the *Latin*, *English*, *Dutch*, *German*, *French*, *Italian*, and *Spanish* Languages.

The Laws of different Countries, as they merit the Curiosity of Curiosity with their History, have, in this Collection, been justly regarded; and the Rights, by which the Communities of the World are governed, may be seen compared. Here are the ancient Editions of the *Statutes of the Kingdoms of France*, and the Commentaries on the Civil Law, in the original and the Statutes of *Venice*.

But, with particular Industry, have the various Laws of our own Country been collected, from the earliest to the present Time, from the Books of the *Doctors*, and the Treatise; not only the Reports, Precedents, and *Maxims* of our Courts, but even the Laws of our *Wijdom* have been exhibited in our Catalogue.

But neither History nor Law have been in this Library, as to exclude *Physic*, *Philosophy*, in *Classical* have been thought, with Justice, worthy of a Place, or described their Properties and Indisidies, or who have analysed its Metals; or who have analysed themselves with Speculations, and planted Trees, or cultivated Flowers.

Those that have exalted their Thoughts above the narrow Bodies, and attempted Systems of the Universe, have denied the Honour which they desired by a game of whatever has been their Success. Nor have their Methods been rejected, who have applied their Science to the purposes of Life, or those that have deviated into the *Mystical*, *Tactics*, *Architecture*, and *Fortification*.

Even Arts of far less Importance have found their Place, have these Authors been despised by the learned Critics, Proprietors of the *Harleian* Library. The *Wit* on *Ship* and *Fencing* are more numerous, and more useful, than expected by those who reflect how seldom that man whom their Education has qualified to complete his

The Admirer of *Greek* and *Roman* Literature will find a Collection, with Editions little known to the most learned, and which have escaped the Observation of those who have employed has been the Collection of Copies; nor will he find the most ancient Editions of *Pausanias*, *Justin*, *Plutarch*, and *Panastius*, but the most accurate editions of *Colinus*, the *Junta*, *Plutarch*, *Aldeus*, the *Imprimis*, and with the Commentaries and Observations of the most learned Editors.

Nor are they accompanied only with the Editions of those who have confined their Attempts to particular Writers, those likewise who have treated on any Part of the *Classical* Antiquities, their Laws, their Customs, their *Divinity*, their *Wit*, their Wars, their Revenues, or the *Rites* and Customs of their Worship, and those that have endeavored to explain their Authors from their Statutes, or their *Customs*.

Next to the Antients, those Writers deserve to be known who, at the Restoration of Literature, imitated the *Classical* and their Style, with so great Success, or who have employed much Industry to make them understood: *Beck*, *Waller*, and *Politian*, *Scaliger* and *Buchanan*, and the *Port* of *Leo* the Tenth; these are likewise to be found with the *Classical* together with the *Deliciae*, or Collections of all Nations.

Painting is so nearly allied to Poetry, that it is considered, that those who have so much esteemed in it, have paid an equal Regard to the other; and therefore it is imagined, that the Collection of Prints is more extensive than most Degree; but surely the Expectation of every one who is interested, when he is informed, that there are more than a thousand engravings from *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Guido*, the *Caracci*, and other Engravers of equal Reputation.

There is also a great Collection of original Drawings, three seem to deserve a particular Mention: The first is a Representation of the Inside of *St. Paul's* Church at *Rome*, second, of that of *St. John Lateran*; and the third, of the Altar of *St. Ignatius*; all painted with the utmost exactness their proper Colours.

As the Value of this great Collection may be estimated by this Account, however imperfect, as the Variety of employments, it may be thought of very little Use to any one, any slighter Advantages, or to dwell on the Directions and bellishments which the Generosity of the Proprietors has upon it; yet, since the Compiler of the *Harleian* Catalogue, not even that Species of Elegance below his Observation, it not be improper to observe, that the *Harleian* Library exceeds all others, not more in the Number and Variety in the Splendor, of its Volumes.

We may now surely be allowed to hope, that no Catalogue be thought not unworthy of the Public Curiosity; that it be purchased as a Record of this great Collection, and as one of the Memorials of Learning.

The Patron of Literature will forgive the Proprietors of this Library, if he presumes to offer some Claims to their Gratitude and Encouragement, as 'he may have been instrumental in continuing to this Nation the Advantage of it. The Sale of this Collection into a Foreign Country is, to this Day, a new Men of Letters; and, if this Effort for the Promotion of other Loss of the same Kind should be discontinued, no Man will hereafter willingly stifle his Passion for the Learning.



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